REMARKS

Claims 1, 30, 34, 44-45, and 47-50 are pending in the present application. By this amendment, claims 1, 30, 34, 44, 47, and 50 are amended. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present claims in view of the following remarks.

I. Claim Rejections

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) Over Nabkel in View of Shnier and Lee

Claims 1, 30, 34, 44, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 5,999,613 to Nabkel et al. (hereinafter "Nabkel") in view of United States Publication No. 2002/0009184 to Shnier (hereinafter "Shnier") and further in view of United States Publication No. 2002/0183098 to Lee et al. (hereinafter "Lee"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

A. Claims 1 and 30 are allowable.

As amended, claim 1 recites that a method of providing visual caller identification comprises associating a first flashing sequence with the plurality of directory numbers; if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call, then causing the caller identification device to flash a light according to the first flashing sequence, and to display the caller identification information associated with the call; if one of the plurality of directory numbers does not match the directory number associated with the call, then causing the caller identification device to flash a light according to a second flashing sequence, and to display the caller identification information associated with the call; and if no caller identification information associated with the call is obtained during the step of querying a database for caller identification information associated with the call, then causing the caller identification device to flash a light according to a third flashing sequence, and to display a message that no caller identification information associated with the call is available.

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Nabkel does not teach, suggest, or describe a method of providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 1. Instead, Nabkel describes a method for processing incoming calls during a call-in-progress between a subscriber and a first caller by first determining whether the call between the subscriber and the first caller can be interrupted by an incoming caller by comparing the ID number of the first caller to the ID numbers stored in the subscriber's profile. If the parameter for the ID number of the first caller indicates that the call-in-progress can be interrupted, then Nabkel describes that the ID number for the incoming caller is determined and compared to the ID numbers in the subscriber's profile to determine if the incoming caller is authorized to interrupt. If the incoming caller can interrupt the call-in-progress, then Nabkel describes that the incoming caller may be able to transfer to voice messaging, to proceed with the call, or to indicate importance of the call by continuing the stay on the line or hanging up and calling back later.

This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 1 because Nabkel fails to teach, suggest, or describe associating a plurality of ID numbers with a first flashing sequence and then flashing a light according to the first flashing sequence if one of the plurality of ID numbers matches the ID number associated with the incoming call, flashing a light according to a second flashing sequence if one of the plurality of ID numbers does not match the ID number associated with the incoming call, and flashing a light according to a third flashing sequence if no ID number associated with the incoming call is obtained.

The Office Action relies on the teaching of Shnier to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the teaching of Nabkel. However, like the teaching of Nabkel, the teaching of Shnier does not teach, suggest, or describe a method of providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 1. Instead, Shnier describes a sonic method of classifying and screening incoming telephone calls by receiving the caller's directory number or the reason code for callers with no directory number and determining whether the directory number is recognized, unrecognized, unavailable, or repeat unknown. If a distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory number, Shnier describes that the Recognized number LED is illuminated, and the distinctive sound is generated.

If no distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory number, Shnier describes that the Unrecognized number LED is illuminated. If the incoming call has a reason code instead of a caller's directory number, Shnier describes that the Unavailable number LED is illuminated. Finally, if either a call from the same unrecognized directory number or with the same reason code has been received previously, Shnier describes that the Repeat Unknown LED is illuminated, and the assigned repeat unknown call distinctive sound is generated.

This is not analogous to the method of providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 1 because Shnier fails to teach, suggest, or describe associating a first flashing sequence with a plurality of directory numbers and flashing a LED according to the first flashing sequence if the caller's directory number matches one of the plurality of directory numbers, flashing a LED according to a second flashing sequence if the caller's directory number does not match one of the plurality of directory numbers, and flashing a LED according to a third flashing sequence if no caller identification information is associated with the call.

The Office Action notes that the combined teaching of Nabkel and Shnier does not describe flashing a light according to a first, second, or third sequence to indicate the different types of incoming calls. The Office Action relies on the teaching of Lee to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the combined teaching of Nabkel and Shnier. However, like Nabkel and Shnier, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe a method of providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 1. In contrast, Lee describes storing a plurality of caller IDs and a specific light position corresponding to each of the caller IDs in a databank (see Table 1) such that when a call associated with one of the caller IDs stored in the databank is received, then a light emitting element corresponding to the matched light position is lit or flashed. Lee also describes that as the light emitting element corresponding to the matched light position is lit or flashed, other remaining light emitting elements are flashed in sequence to create a dynamic visual effect.

This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 1 because Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe associating a first flashing sequence with the caller IDs stored in the

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databank, and if the caller ID of a call matches one of the caller IDs stored in the databank, then flashing a light emitting element according to the first flashing sequence. Moreover, Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe if the caller ID of a call does not match one of the caller IDs stored in the databank, then flashing a light emitting element according to a second flashing sequence. In fact, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe what occurs when a call associated with caller ID that does not match one of the caller IDs stored in the databank is received. Further, Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe if caller ID for a call is not available, then flashing a light emitting element according to a third flashing sequence. In fact, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe what occurs when a call not associated with caller ID is received.

For at least the reasons given above, claim 1 is allowable over the combined teaching of Nabkel, Shnier, and Lee. Since claim 30 depends from claim 1 and recites further and recites additional features, Applicant respectfully submits that the combined teaching of Nabkel, Shnier, and Lee does not make obvious Applicant's claimed invention as embodied in claim 30 for at least these reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

B. Claims 34 and 44 are allowable.

As amended, claim 34 recites that a method of providing visual caller identification in an Advanced Intelligent Network, including a switch, a service control point and a database of caller identification information, wherein the service control point is functionally connected to the switch, and wherein the method comprises associating a first flashing sequence with the plurality of directory numbers; causing the caller identification device to flash a light according to the first flashing sequence if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number of the calling party; causing the caller identification device to flash a light according to a second flashing sequence if one of the directory numbers saved by the called party does not match the directory number of the calling party; and causing the caller identification device to flash a light according to a third flashing sequence if no caller identification information associated with the call is obtained.

Nabkel does not teach, suggest, or describe a method of providing visual caller identification in an Advanced Intelligent Network as recited by claim 34. On the contrary, as discussed above, Nabkel describes a method for processing incoming calls during a call-in-progress between a subscriber and a first caller by first determining whether the call between the subscriber and the first caller can be interrupted by an incoming caller by comparing the ID number of the first caller to the ID numbers stored in the subscriber's profile. If the parameter for the ID number of the first caller indicates that the call-in-progress can be interrupted, then Nabkel describes that the ID number for the incoming caller is determined and compared to the ID numbers in the subscriber's profile to determine if the incoming caller is authorized to interrupt. If the incoming caller can interrupt the call-in-progress, then Nabkel describes that the incoming caller may be able to transfer to voice messaging, to proceed with the call, or to indicate importance of the call by continuing the stay on the line or hanging up and calling back later.

This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 34 because Nabkel fails to teach, suggest, or describe associating a plurality of ID numbers with a first flashing sequence and then flashing a light according to the first flashing sequence if one of the plurality of ID numbers matches the ID number associated with the incoming call, flashing a light according to a second flashing sequence if one of the plurality of ID numbers does not match the ID number associated with the incoming call, and flashing a light according to a third flashing sequence if no ID number associated with the incoming call is obtained.

The Office Action relies on the teaching of Shnier to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the teaching of Nabkel. However, like the teaching of Nabkel, the teaching of Shnier does not teach, suggest, or describe a method of providing visual caller identification in an Advanced Intelligent Network as recited by claim 34. Instead, as discussed above, Shnier describes a sonic method of classifying and screening incoming telephone calls by receiving the caller's directory number or the reason code for callers with no directory number and determining whether the directory number is recognized, unrecognized, unavailable, or repeat unknown. If a distinctive sound assignment has

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been made for the directory number, Shnier describes that the Recognized number LED is illuminated, and the distinctive sound is generated. If no distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory number, Shnier describes that the Unrecognized number LED is illuminated. If the incoming call has a reason code instead of a caller's directory number, Shnier describes that the Unavailable number LED is illuminated.

This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 34 because Shnier fails to teach, suggest, or describe associating a first flashing sequence with a plurality of directory numbers and flashing a LED according to the first flashing sequence if the caller's directory number matches one of the plurality of directory numbers, flashing a LED according to a second flashing sequence if the caller's directory number does not match one of the plurality of directory numbers, and flashing a LED according to a third flashing sequence if no caller identification information is associated with the call. Instead, Shnier describes that a Recognized number LED, Unrecognized number LED, or Unavailable number LED is illuminated based on whether the directory number is recognized, unrecognized, or unavailable, without suggesting that a first, second, or third flashing sequence occurs if the directory number is recognized, unrecognized, or unavailable.

The Office Action notes that the combined teaching of Nabkel and Shnier does not describe flashing a light according to a first, second, or third sequence to indicate the different types of incoming calls. The Office Action relies on the teaching of Lee to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the combined teaching of Nabkel and Shnier. However, like Nabkel and Shnier, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe a method of providing visual caller identification in an Advanced Intelligent Network, including a switch, a service control point and a database of caller identification information, wherein the service control point is functionally connected to the switch as recited by claim 34. In contrast, as discussed above, Lee describes storing a plurality of caller IDs and a specific light position corresponding to each of the caller IDs in a databank (see Table 1) such that when a call associated with one of the caller IDs stored in the databank is received, then a light emitting element corresponding to the matched light position is lit or flashed. Lee also describes that as the light emitting element

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corresponding to the matched light position is lit or flashed, other remaining light emitting elements are flashed in sequence to create a dynamic visual effect.

This is not analogous to the method recited in claim 34 because Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe associating a first flashing sequence with the caller IDs stored in the databank, and if the caller ID of a call matches one of the caller IDs stored in the databank, then flashing a light emitting element according to the first flashing sequence. Moreover, Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe if the caller ID of a call does not match one of the caller IDs stored in the databank, then flashing a light emitting element according to a second flashing sequence. In fact, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe what occurs when a call associated with caller ID that does not match one of the caller IDs stored in the databank is received. Further, Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe if caller ID for a call is not available, then flashing a light emitting element according to a third flashing sequence. In fact, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe what occurs when a call not associated with caller ID is received.

For at least the reasons given above, claim 34 is allowable over the combined teaching of Nabkel, Shnier, and Lee. Since claim 44 depends from claim 34 and recites further and recites additional features, Applicant respectfully submits that the combined teaching of Nabkel, Shnier, and Lee does not make obvious Applicant's claimed invention as embodied in claim 44 for at least these reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

C. Claim 45 is allowable.

Claim 45 recites that a system for providing visual caller identification comprises a caller identification device operative to associate a first flashing sequence with the plurality of directory numbers; to flash a light according to the first flashing sequence if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call; to flash a light according to a second flashing sequence if one of the plurality of directory numbers does not match the directory number associated with the call; and to flash a light according to a third flashing sequence if no caller identification information associated with the call is located.

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Nabkel does not teach, suggest, or describe a system for providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 45. To the contrary, Nabkel describes a system for processing an incoming call during a call-in-progress operative to determine whether the call between the subscriber and the first caller can be interrupted by an incoming caller by comparing the ID number of the first caller to the ID numbers stored in the subscriber's profile. If the parameter for the ID number of the first caller indicates that the call-in-progress can be interrupted, then Nabkel describes that the ID number for the incoming caller is determined and compared to the ID numbers in the subscriber's profile to determine if the incoming caller is authorized to interrupt. If the incoming caller can interrupt the call-in-progress, then Nabkel describes that the incoming caller may be able to transfer to voice messaging, to proceed with the call, or to indicate importance of the call by continuing the stay on the line or hanging up and calling back later.

This is not analogous to the system recited by claim 45 because Nabkel fails to teach, suggest, or describe that the system for processing an incoming call during a call-in-progress is operative to associate a plurality of ID numbers with a first flashing sequence and then flash a light according to the first flashing sequence if one of the plurality of ID numbers matches the ID number associated with the incoming call, flash a light according to a second flashing sequence if one of the plurality of ID numbers does not match the ID number associated with the incoming call, and flash a light according to a third flashing sequence if no ID number associated with the incoming call is obtained.

The Office Action relies on the teaching of Shnier to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the teaching of Nabkel. However, like the teaching of Nabkel, the teaching of Shnier does not teach, suggest, or describe a system for providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 45. Instead, Shnier describes an apparatus operative to classify and screen incoming telephone calls by receiving the caller's directory number or the reason code for callers with no directory number and determining whether the directory number is recognized, unrecognized, unavailable, or a repeat unknown. If a distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory number, then Shnier describes that a Recognized number LED is illuminated, and the distinctive sound is generated. If no distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory

number, then Shnier describes that an Unrecognized number LED is illuminated. If the incoming call has a reason code instead of a caller's directory number, then Shnier describes that an Unavailable number LED is illuminated.

This is not analogous to the system recited by claim 45 because Shnier fails to teach, suggest, or describe that a first flashing sequence is associated with a plurality of directory numbers such that a LED is flashed according to the first flashing sequence if the caller's directory number matches one of the plurality of directory numbers, a LED is flashed according to a second flashing sequence if the caller's directory number does not match one of the plurality of directory numbers, and a LED is flashed according to a third flashing sequence if no caller identification information is associated with the call. Thus, Shnier describes that a particular LED is illuminated based on the caller's directory number or lack thereof, without suggesting that the LED is flashed according to a first, second, or third flashing sequence based on the caller's directory number or lack thereof.

The Office Action notes that the combined teaching of Nabkel and Shnier does not describe a caller identification device operative to flash a light according to a first, second, or third sequence to indicate the different types of incoming calls. The Office Action relies on the teaching of Lee to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the combined teaching of Nabkel and Shnier. However, like Nabkel and Shnier, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe a system for providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 45. In contrast, Lee describes a cellular phone operative to store a plurality of caller IDs and a specific light position corresponding to each of the caller IDs in a databank (see Table 1) such that when a call associated with one of the caller IDs stored in the databank is received, then a light emitting element corresponding to the matched light position is lit or flashed. Lee also describes that as the light emitting element corresponding to the matched light position is lit or flashed, other remaining light emitting elements are flashed in sequence to create a dynamic visual effect.

This is not analogous to the system recited by claim 45 because Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe that the cellular phone is operative to associate a first flashing sequence with the caller IDs stored in the databank, and if the caller ID of a call matches one of the caller IDs stored in the databank, then to flash a light emitting element

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according to the first flashing sequence. Moreover, Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe if the caller ID of a call does not match one of the caller IDs stored in the databank, then the cellular phone is operative to flash a light emitting element according to a second flashing sequence. In fact, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe what occurs when a call associated with caller ID that does not match one of the caller IDs stored in the databank is received. Further, Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe if caller ID for a call is not available, then the cellular phone is operative to flash a light emitting element according to a third flashing sequence. In fact, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe what occurs when a call not associated with caller ID is received.

For at least the reasons given above, claim 45 is allowable over the combined teaching of Nabkel, Shnier, and Lee. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) Over Schnarel in View of Gwmizer

Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 6,389,124 to Schnarel et al. (hereinafter "Schnarel") in view of gwmizer@bellsouth.net, Projected Caller ID (hereinafter "Gwmizer). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As amended, claim 47 recites that a method of providing visual caller identification comprises saving visual projection information for each of the plurality of directory numbers; and if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call, projecting the saved projection information associated with the directory number onto a projection surface in place of the caller identification information associated with the call.

Schnarel does not teach, suggest, or describe a method of providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 47. In contrast, Schnarel describes a method of customizing a software system for a screen phone including receiving a telephone number of a calling party, searching a contact database for a matching phone number, and if a match is found, then displaying the name from the contact database and the phone number for the Caller ID information. Schnarel also describes that if a name of the

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calling party is received, then searching a contact database for a matching name, and if a match is found, then displaying the phone number from the contact database and the name for the Caller ID information.

This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 47 because Schnarel does not teach, suggest, or describe saving visual projection information for each of a plurality of telephone numbers, and if one of the plurality of telephone numbers matches the received telephone number, then projecting the saved projection information associated with the direction number onto a projection surface in place of the caller identification information associated with the call. Instead, Schnarel describes that the Caller ID information (telephone number and name associated with the telephone number) is displayed. Moreover, Schnarel does not teach, suggest, or describe projecting saved projection information on a projection surface.

The Office Action relies on the teaching of Gwmizer to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the teaching of Schnarel. However, like Schnarel, Gwmizer does not teach, suggest, or describe a method of providing caller identification as recited by claim 47. Instead, Gwmizer describes projecting phone caller ID onto a remote surface using a heads up display projection with florescent lighting and a prismatic lens or a transparent LCD laser light projection, without suggesting projecting saved projection information associated with a directory number onto a projection surface in place of the caller ID associated with a call.

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully submits that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of Schnarel and Gwmizer and subsequently modify the teaching of Schnarel as suggested in the Office Action absent the impermissible use of hindsight. The only motivation for such a combination of teachings and subsequent modification of the teaching of Schnarel has been deemed from a review of Applicant's invention, not from what is being taught or suggested from the cited references. In particular, Schnarel describes that the user interface and related telephony program architecture are well suited for telephones with screen displays (e.g., screen phones), modems, answering machines, and personal digital assistants, without suggesting that the user interface and related telephony program architecture are well

suited for projecting onto a remote surface. For at least this reason, Applicant respectfully submits that the combined teaching of Schnarel and Gwmizer is improper.

For at least the reasons given above, claim 47 is allowable over the combined teaching of Schnarel and Gwmizer. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) Over Shnier in View of Lee

Claims 48-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Shnier in view of Lee. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

A. Claims 48-49 are allowable.

Claim 48 recites that a caller identification device comprises circuitry operative to associate a first flashing sequence with the plurality of directory numbers; to flash a light according to the first flashing sequence, and to display the caller identification information associated with the call if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call; to flash a light according to a second flashing sequence, and to display the caller identification information associated with the call if one of the plurality of directory numbers does not match the directory number associated with the call; and to flash a light according to a third flashing sequence, and to display a message that no caller identification information associated with the call is available if no caller identification information associated with the call is located.

Shnier does not teach, suggest, or describe a caller identification device as recited by claim 48. On the contrary, Shnier describes an apparatus operative to classify and screen incoming telephone calls by receiving the caller's directory number or the reason code for callers with no directory number and determining whether the directory number is recognized, unrecognized, unavailable, or a repeat unknown. If a distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory number, then Shnier describes that a Recognized number LED is illuminated, and the distinctive sound is generated. If no distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory number, then Shnier

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describes that an Unrecognized number LED is illuminated. If the incoming call has a reason code instead of a caller's directory number, then Shnier describes that an Unavailable number LED is illuminated.

This is not analogous to the caller identification device recited by claim 48 because Shnier fails to teach, suggest, or describe that a first flashing sequence is associated with a plurality of directory numbers such that a LED is flashed according to the first flashing sequence if the caller's directory number matches one of the plurality of directory numbers, a LED is flashed according to a second flashing sequence if the caller's directory number does not match one of the plurality of directory numbers, and a LED is flashed according to a third flashing sequence if no caller identification information is associated with the call. Instead, Shnier describes that a Recognized number LED, Unrecognized number LED, or Unavailable number LED is illuminated based on whether the directory number is recognized, unrecognized, or unavailable, without suggesting that a first, second, or third flashing sequence occurs if the directory number is recognized, unrecognized or unavailable.

The Office Action notes that Shnier does not describe flashing a light according to a first, second, or third sequence to indicate the different types of incoming calls. The Office Action relies on the teaching of Lee to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the teaching of Shnier. However, like Shnier, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe a caller identification device as recited by claim 48. In contrast, Lee describes a cellular phone operative to store a plurality of caller IDs and a specific light position corresponding to each of the caller IDs in a databank (see Table 1) such that when a call associated with one of the caller IDs stored in the databank is received, then a light emitting element corresponding to the matched light position is lit or flashed. Lee also describes that as the light emitting element corresponding to the matched light position is lit or flashed, other remaining light emitting elements are flashed in sequence to create a dynamic visual effect.

This is not analogous to the caller identification device recited by claim 48 because Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe that the cellular phone is operative to associate a first flashing sequence with the caller IDs stored in the databank, and if the

caller ID of a call matches one of the caller IDs stored in the databank, then to flash a light emitting element according to the first flashing sequence. Moreover, Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe if the caller ID of a call does not match one of the caller IDs stored in the databank, then the cellular phone is operative to flash a light emitting element according to a second flashing sequence. In fact, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe what occurs when a call associated with caller ID that does not match one of the caller IDs stored in the databank is received. Further, Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe if caller ID for a call is not available, then the cellular phone is operative to flash a light emitting element according to a third flashing sequence. In fact, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe what occurs when a call not associated with caller ID is received.

For at least the reasons given above, claim 48 is allowable over the combined teaching of Shnier and Lee. Since claim 49 depends from claim 38 and recites further and recites additional features, Applicant respectfully submits that the combined teaching of Shnier and Lee does not make obvious Applicant's claimed invention as embodied in claim 49 for at least these reasons. Accordingly, withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

B. Claim 50 is allowable.

As amended, claim 50 recites a method of providing visual caller identification comprising associating a first flashing sequence with a plurality of directory numbers; if one of the plurality of directory numbers matches the directory number associated with the call, then flashing a light according to the first flashing sequence, and displaying the caller identification information associated with the call; if one of the plurality of directory numbers does not match the directory number associated with the call, then flashing a light according to a second flashing sequence, and displaying the caller identification information associated with the call; and if no caller identification information associated with the call is located, then flashing a light according to a third flashing sequence, and displaying a message that no caller identification information associated with the call is available.

Shnier does not teach, suggest, or describe a method of providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 50. In contrast, Shnier describes a sonic method of classifying and screening incoming telephone calls by receiving the caller's directory number or the reason code for callers with no directory number and determining whether the directory number is recognized, unrecognized, unavailable, or repeat unknown. If a distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory number, then, as discussed above, Shnier describes that the Recognized number LED is illuminated, and the distinctive sound is generated. If no distinctive sound assignment has been made for the directory number, then Shnier describes that the Unrecognized number LED is illuminated. If the incoming call has a reason code instead of a caller's directory number, then Shnier describes that the Unavailable number LED is illuminated.

This is not analogous to the method of providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 50 because Shnier fails to teach, suggest, or describe associating a first flashing sequence with a plurality of directory numbers and flashing a LED according to the first flashing sequence if the caller's directory number matches one of the plurality of directory numbers, flashing a LED according to a second flashing sequence if the caller's directory number does not match one of the plurality of directory numbers, and flashing a LED according to a third flashing sequence if no caller identification information is associated with the call. Instead, Shnier describes that a Recognized number LED, Unrecognized number LED, or Unavailable number LED is illuminated based on whether the directory number is recognized, unrecognized, or unavailable, without suggesting that a first, second, or third flashing sequence occurs if the directory number is recognized, unrecognized or unavailable.

The Office Action notes that Shnier does not describe flashing a light according to a first, second, or third sequence to indicate the different types of incoming calls. The Office Action relies on the teaching of Lee to allegedly cure the above-noted deficiencies of the teaching of Shnier. However, like Shnier, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe a method of providing visual caller identification as recited by claim 50. Instead, Lee describes storing a plurality of caller IDs and a specific light position corresponding to each of the caller IDs in a databank (see Table 1) such that when a call associated with

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one of the caller IDs stored in the databank is received, then a light emitting element corresponding to the matched light position is lit or flashed. Lee also describes that as the light emitting element corresponding to the matched light position is lit or flashed, other remaining light emitting elements are flashed in sequence to create a dynamic visual effect.

This is not analogous to the method recited by claim 50 because Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe associating a first flashing sequence with the caller IDs stored in the databank, and if the caller ID of a call matches one of the caller IDs stored in the databank, then flashing a light emitting element according to the first flashing sequence. Moreover, Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe if the caller ID of a call does not match one of the caller IDs stored in the databank, then flashing a light emitting element according to a second flashing sequence. In fact, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe what occurs when a call associated with caller ID that does not match one of the caller IDs stored in the databank is received. Further, Lee fails to teach, suggest, or describe if caller ID for a call is not available, then flashing a light emitting element according to a third flashing sequence. In fact, Lee does not teach, suggest, or describe what occurs when a call not associated with caller ID is received.
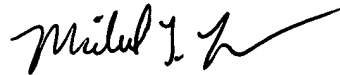
For at least the reasons given above, claim 50 is allowable over the combined teaching of Shnier and Lee. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

For at least these reasons, Applicant asserts that the pending claims 1, 30, 34, 44-45, and 47-50 are in condition for allowance. The Applicant further asserts that this response addresses each and every point of the Office Action, and respectfully requests that the Examiner pass this application with claims 1, 30, 34, 44-45, and 47-50 to allowance. Should the Examiner have any questions, please contact Applicant's undersigned attorney at 404.954.5042.

Respectfully submitted,

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